

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled and warmer with probably showers. Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 44. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 45—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1922.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 300 MILES.

FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ONLY
ALTERNATE-LABOR
OR RETAIN COALITION

Conservatives Warned of Danger, Urged to Back Lloyd George.

COUNTRY NEEDS HIM

If Defeated, Party of Direct Action Would Establish Subversive Government.

SEES WARS PREVENTED

London Papers Divided, Liberals Objecting to Continuation of Coalition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 13 (Saturday).—Austen Chamberlain, lord of the Privy Seal and Government leader in the House of Commons, before the Midland Conservative Club in Birmingham yesterday gave the first authoritative indication of the course of British politics. It was an appeal from the coalition leaders to the Conservative party to stomach Lloyd George in the face of the Labor menace.

As stated in these dispatches Thursday night, the general lines of the speech made by Mr. Chamberlain, who showed himself committed to a continuation of the coalition and the Premier, will probably be followed by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at Manchester to-day.

Probably the keynote of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, according to political circles, was the clear warning of the danger in permitting a radical labor organization to assume power, in view of its platform providing for direct action, the taxation of capital and other drastic measures. It is believed that not only did the speaker mean to outline the policy of the coalition Government for a possible appeal to the country in a general election, but also to warn his own Conservatives that they must unanimously support the Prime Minister if the coalition was to survive.

This morning's London papers insist that there must be a vote much stronger than Mr. Chamberlain's to settle the political turmoil. But there is a noticeable expectation that that voice may be heard to-day when the Prime Minister speaks.

Liberals Oppose Coalition.

The Northcliffe press and organs of the Liberal party such as the Westminster Gazette (Liberal) are not ready to accept a continuation of the coalition Government, and argue in most emphatic terms that the coalition is finished. Mr. Chamberlain's appeal they say it must go on. But the Daily Telegraph (Conservative) supports the coalition strongly.

The Daily Express (Liberal coalition) says the Conservatives must separate from the coalition and stand on their own legs, but that Mr. Chamberlain, lord of the Privy Seal, and Mr. Lloyd George, prime minister, shall do nothing of the kind, and tell them: "We like the Prime Minister and we will see that you get no opportunity for expressing a contrary view." The Daily Express adds that no party will put up with this sort of thing from a section of its leaders, and expects a revolt, calling it the duty of the party to do so.

The Daily News (Liberal) says that this time the opposition to Mr. Lloyd George is right, just as the Lloyd Georgians were right in opposing Mr. Chamberlain in the early days of the war. It says that Mr. Chamberlain is bound by obligations to maintain the coalition, but his party is not in the same position. It attacks Mr. Chamberlain because of his suggestion that labor must be kept out of power even if the majority of the electors vote otherwise, and adds that the reason for this policy is accepted can be seen in the cause of the catastrophe which it pretends to avert.

Unionists Ask Price.

Speculation as to what price the Unionist leaders exacted of Mr. Lloyd George for their support is the chief gossip of the clubs. Most persons assert that it must have been an agreement not to seek the Premiership for himself immediately after a general election, permitting a Unionist—Mr. Chamberlain or Bonar Law or the Earl of Balfour to hold the reins while he himself assumes a lesser post in the Cabinet.

The entire situation now turns on the extent to which the Unionist conference in mid-November may develop a personal antipathy toward Mr. Lloyd George. No doubt the country is tired of his personality, with most of his colleagues who have been the repeated attacks of the Northcliffe and other opposition press.

He is aware how many men in the street think he deliberately failed to fight the war; and much of his speech at Manchester to-day will be devoted to an answer to that charge.

COALITION HARMONIOUS,
DECLARES CHAMBERLAIN

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 13 (Associated Press).—Austen Chamberlain, lord of the Privy Seal, touched both on the domestic crisis and the East End strike and to his hearers revealed himself as an unrepentant and convinced coalitionist.

He conceded Prime Minister Lloyd George's undoubted right to advise the

Continued on Page Seven.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant.

Advertising will be found on Page 10—adv.

British Labor Sees
Victory in an Election

LONDON, Oct. 14 (Saturday) (Associated Press).—A call to labor to rally its utmost efforts to win the coming electoral fight is a big type feature of the front page of the Labor party's organ, *The Herald*, this morning.

FRANCE TO QUALIFY
NAVAL TREATIES

Washington Pacts to Be Subject to Reservations Annuling Their Effect.

LONG DELAY IS EXPECTED

Objection to Principle of Equality With Italy, Whose Interests Are Less.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 13.

The naval armistice drawn up in the Washington conference are certain to be made subject to reservations virtually annulling their effect, so far as France is concerned, and the submarine and poison gas agreements will also have reservations tacked onto them before they will be accepted by the French Parliament.

Confirming THE NEW YORK HERALD's dispatches to the effect that the treaties could not possibly be discussed in the Chamber of Deputies until the end of the present session, Deputy Grandvaux, who as secretary to the military and marine committee is reporting officially on the last two named accords, to-day declared that the work of Washington could not be allowed to stand as originally written.

"In fact," he said, "even Washington admitted this by its own reservations, and every nation is finding something lacking. My committee will start its final study next week, as soon as the official translations of the various Washington conversations have been completed.

Reservations on Search and Gas.

"As I see the question there must be some reservation as to the interpretation of the search and gas accords, which will define the right of submarines to search merchant vessels in time of war, in order to assure the safety of the coasts. On the use of gas, the whole world is agreed it should be abolished; but even England is devoting millions to the study of new gases and means of defense against its use by an unscrupulous enemy. France has not yet forgotten that the Germans used the use of gas before the armistice. It is in attacking the Canadians at Ypres.

"On the issue of limiting naval armaments, France cannot carry out any extensive building program for the next ten years, which is the duration of the Washington treaty. Nevertheless France cannot accept the principle of naval equality with Italy, whose interests are not as extensive as our own. I have already proposed in the Chamber the abolition of all the capital ships of all nations, as well as submarines, and the limitation of other craft to 10,000 tons. Were this accepted, France could accept an allotment of half that accorded England."

Concerned at French Attitude.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.

Whatever the French Government thinks of the treaty for the limitation of naval armaments, the view of the Harding Administration is that there is nothing in the arms conference treaty which works to the disadvantage of the French Government and it therefore is the hope of the United States Government that action on the treaty by France will not be much longer delayed.

This Government no longer considers ratification by France as a foregone conclusion. The confidence in the treaty which the situation was regarded as being gradually undermined. Concern over the course followed by the French Government is apparent in the treaty denials to intimations from France that the treaty are in any way unfavorable to her.

The fact that Great Britain, the United States and Japan accepted the naval ratio of 5-5-3 automatically doubled the strength of the French navy in the eyes of the world. Administration spokesmen point out that France still stands at her old mark while each of the other three accepted a position further from the old position. Unlike the Treaty of Versailles, which became effective on the ratification by the German Government and three of the signatory powers, the naval treaty is not a treaty at all until ratified by all five powers.

Only when it becomes apparent that France and Italy will not ratify the treaty will the question of making them effective as between Great Britain, the United States and Japan be actually broached. While it is admitted that most of the results expected from limitation of naval armaments will come from the treaty by these three powers it would be very unfortunate from an international standpoint if France held aloof and Italy waited indefinitely, as she has been doing, for French action.

FINAL TRANSIT PLAN
PUTS LINE UP HEIGHTS
AND UNDER NARROWS

Broadway B. R. T. to Be Extended Up Central Park West and St. Nicholas.

END AT 168TH STREET

Three Routes Thus Assured for Residents of Upper Manhattan.

ROSEBANK A TERMINUS

Brooklyn-Richmond Tunnel Laid Out at Narrowest Point Under the Bay.

The Transit Commission announced yesterday the final selection of two new subway routes:

1. An extension of the Broadway B. R. T. from Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue up Central Park West, Seventh avenue and St. Nicholas avenue to Washington Heights.

2. A Staten Island tunnel under the Narrows from the present terminus of the Fourth avenue subway at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, to Rosebank, Staten Island.

These routes, with maps and general plans, will be submitted to the Board of Estimate for approval next Friday. The Washington Heights extension was not included in the commission's program of last May. It was originally planned to extend the B. R. T. system in Manhattan up Seventh avenue only as far as 155th street, but the commission's final decision will carry it up St. Nicholas avenue for connections with the proposed Eighth avenue trunk line and the existing Interborough subway at 168th street and Broadway.

This will give Washington Heights three direct subway routes to central and downtown Manhattan.

Dilemma in Narrows Route.
The best route to Staten Island has been a problem ever since the Staten Island tunnel was proposed. The commission has had two routes under consideration for several months—one from Bay Ridge to St. George, striking the present center of population in Richmond, and the other, or southern route, crossing the Narrows at its narrowest point from Fort Hamilton to Rosebank and entering Staten Island at about its geographical center, but three miles eastward of the most thickly settled section and present terminus of the Staten Island Ferry.

The Mayor's plan called for a combination freight and passenger tunnel to St. George. The commission chose the southern route as best for all concerned, both from engineering and traffic standpoints. Regarding the Staten Island decision the commission said:

"Plans for the extension of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn from its present terminus at Eighty-sixth street to Fifty-ninth street and St. Nicholas, have already been authorized."

"The new route, beginning at the terminus of the Fort Hamilton extension, will extend as a two track subway or rapid transit line, as yet to be determined, to the Narrows, where it will cross the Narrows by a curved tunnel, and then, turning north, will enter Staten Island at a point in the existing right of way of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad."

Two Branches in Richmond.
"Provision is also made in the route description for an extension of the line to the north of Richmond, both leaving Pennsylvania avenue at a point near New York avenue, and turning north and south, respectively, to points at which connection may conveniently be made at the north with the tracks in the South Beach branch of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad and at the south at or near Behar road with the tracks of the same system."

"Alternative profile maps have been prepared covering the method of construction of the Staten Island line, under Pennsylvania avenue, as far as Reynolds street, the line will be in subway or tunnel, where it may be continued either in subway or open cut tunnel to the North Beach branch of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, and then, turning north, will enter Staten Island at a point in the existing right of way of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad."

"The commission has already announced, and under its general plan of unification of all the roads in the city, it would expect to hook up both the existing rapid transit and trolley lines in Staten Island, as well as any others that may be built as subway feeders for a single five-cent fare Manhattan."

It is proposed to make the new line north from Fifty-ninth street a two track subway, with the stations located at points yet to be designated. At Columbus Circle, where the existing subway, the new B. R. T. extension north and the Eighth avenue trunk line extension will meet, there will be a station of two or three blocks, a general exchange or transfer station is within the commission's plan.

This improvement makes possible the permanent elimination of street car tracks in Central Park West.

The announcement of the Washington Heights and Staten Island routes makes it plain that the commission's plan for the Brooklyn-Brooklyn line, connecting Queens Borough and Plaza with the Brooklyn line, is not being abandoned and will be considered by the Board of Estimate on Monday.

CLARK'S CREWSE ROUND THE WORLD.

Personal management, experienced staff. \$1,000 up. 4 months. Jan. 22. Frank C. Clark, 410 Times Bldg., N. Y.—adv.

Steam Derrick Ends
Elephant's Rampage

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 13.—A steam derrick and a big open end cattle car proved the combination that ended the orgy of Topsy, the giant circus elephant that has roamed over the city and its environs since Monday night.

Early to-day a derrick was rigged over the quagmire in which the beast had become bogged after her fifth escape from her keepers, and she was hoisted none too gently into the car attached to a South Bend freight train, with Sumter, S. C., as her destination.

Property damage done by the elephant while at large will exceed \$20,000.

AMERICA PROTESTS
HAGUE SHIP AWARD

Counsel Says Terms, Under Which Case Was Submitted, Were Ignored.

NORWAY GETS \$12,000,000

Claimed Pay for Value of Contracts as Well as Ships and Materials.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13 (Associated Press).—Norway has been awarded approximately \$12,000,000 by the arbitration tribunal in the controversy between the United States and Norway over the requisitioning by the United States during the war of Norwegian vessels.

The American arbitrator, Charles P. Anderson, who did not attend to-day's sitting, communicated to the secretary general of the tribunal and the agents of Norway and the United States his opinion that the terms of submission had been violated, and that the tribunal had exceeded its jurisdiction as outlined by the special agreement under which the shipping dispute was submitted to arbitration. Notice was served by William C. Dennis, the American Government's agent, that he reserved for his Government all the rights arising out of the plain and manifest departure of the award from the terms of submission and from the "essential error" by which it is invalidated.

It was said by those conversant with the case that one of the principal reasons for the protest was the alleged disregard of the provisions of the Hague convention of 1907, requiring arbitrators to state reasons for each award made. From the beginning of the present trial, it was said that both sides to the arbitration, as well as the tribunal itself, agreed to be bound by the Hague convention.

The present decision does not give the reasons for the award of each claimant, but recites the reasons for the justice of the general award. The awards of each claimant are given in a flat sum including interest at an unstated rate. The method whereby the sums were arrived at is not specified.

Chief among the points of controversy was what was requisitioned and when. The United States held that the order by the United States Shipping Board of August 2, 1917, merely requisitioned ships then completed and materials for uncompleted vessels. Norway claimed that the United States requisitioned not only ships and materials, but also contracts, and claimed compensation for their marketable value.

Even though the United States claimed that their value should be determined as of August 2, 1917, and not after prices were juggled upward by the alleged manipulations of Christopher Hannevig, a Norwegian subject, who, the American counsel claimed, speculated on ship contracts and created dummy corporations, even after the war, the United States held that the value of the contracts was determined by the market value of the ships at the time they were requisitioned.

Although Hannevig does not figure in the list of claimants the United States argued, and Norway admitted that he was interested in virtually all the claims. The award makes allowance for the "dubious nature of some of the acts" of Hannevig, but does not mention to what extent.

The tribunal upheld Norway's contention, both as regards contracts requisitioned and the date, October 6, 1917, on which the requisitioning became effective, although the only requisition order cited was that of August 2, 1917.

The Norwegian Government claimed \$17,000,000. The United States Government contended for \$12,000,000. The tribunal was composed of James Valtellon of Switzerland, who acted as president, and Chandler P. Anderson, American arbitrator, and Benjamin M. Vogt, Norwegian Minister to Great Britain, as Norwegian arbitrator.

The present constitution, drafted in 1870, uses "in the year of Our Lord," or the abbreviation "A. D.," constantly when a date is not fort. The omission is fatal to the success of the new charter," declared Henry Hooker, Van Meter of Chicago, organizer of the Bible League. "It must be remedied at once. I am sure it is far from being a typographical error."

Chicago delegates to the constitutional convention made light of the criticism. Charles H. Hannell said he had never paid attention to the form in which the dates were specified in the draft of the constitution and that no sane person would.

Abel J. Davis declared the form of dating used would not invalidate the constitution.

The "old form of 'A. D.' or 'In the year of Our Lord,' is no longer considered necessary," he said. "It is absurd. It has never been held by the courts to invalidate a law."

MRS. HALL APPEALS
TO EDWARDS TO GET
REAL CRIME HUNTER

Widow of Rector Complains of Official Incompetence and Tyranny.

BIG MENACE IS SEEN

Lawyer for Widow Blames Politics and Fighting of County Officers.

BLACKMAIL IS SUGGESTED

Officials Change Opinion of Time of Murder and Place It Occurred.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 13.—Asserting that recent official actions in connection with the so-called investigation of the murder of the Rev. Edward Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills savor of official hysteria and tyranny, and constitute a menace to Timothy N. Pfeiffer, counsel for Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, wife of the dead rector, asked Gov. Edwards of New Jersey to-night to turn the investigation over to a competent and fearless officer of the State, who will not be subject to county limitations, political entanglements or petty disputes between rival detective forces.

Pfeiffer's request was made in letter form; and the letter constituted a scorching, almost bitter, arraignment of the officials, principally Prosecutors Stricker and Beekman, who have been conducting the inquiry. Pfeiffer did not suggest directly that the Attorney-General be brought into the case, though Stricker, replying to-night to Pfeiffer's strictures, expressed his willingness to have the Attorney-General take a hand, and Beekman had expressed a similar willingness before the Pfeiffer letter was made public.

Short Freedom for Schneider.
The letter to Gov. Edwards and the comments thereon were the outstanding developments of the day in the case, though Raymond Schneider, the young chap who accused Clifford Hayes of the murder and then released, was released as a material witness, and immediately was arrested on a charge of perjury and an additional charge of inspiring the morals of Pearl Bahmer, his sixteen-year-old sweetheart.

Bail was set at \$5,000 on the first count, and \$3,000 on the second. Schneider is in the Middlesex County Jail to-night instead of the prison in Somerset, Somerset county.

Arraignment of Schneider brought out two interesting points, the papers in the case revealing that the officials have abandoned the belief that the murder was committed after midnight on the night of September 14, and that they admit they have not determined whether the killing occurred where the bodies were found.

The inquiry therefore appears to have established nothing whatever, despite the statements of the prosecutors that they are making progress, but cannot wisely take any one into their confidence.

Public Sentiment Swerves.
Meanwhile, there is a decided change in public sentiment here, and the suggestion that blackmail may have been the motive is now to be heard wherever the case is talked of, and that means everywhere. There is also a disposition to show leniency toward Hall and to ship the bodies to New York.

The old Phillips farmhouse has been brought into the case again with the report that the State troopers are working on the theory that the place was used as a gambling house, played for night by parties of men who played for high stakes. With this goes a wholly unconfirmed rumor that young Schneider had a key to the place and sometimes came in up after a late party.

The whole story, which is not entirely new, is not being taken seriously by the State troopers or any one else.

Letter Sent to Governor.
The Pfeiffer letter, dated to-day and addressed to the Governor at the Capitol, Trenton, reads as follows:

"Sir: The course of action pursued by the prosecutors in the case of the murder of the Rev. Edward Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, in particularly their course of action during the past week, compels me as the representative

Continued on Page Three.

HARDING IS LIKELY TO ASK
VOLSTEAD LAW AMENDMENT;
REASON TO GUIDE MELLON

LIQUOR INJUNCTION PROTECTS MAJESTIC

WHITE STAR LINE THIRD TO SEEK

Writ to Prevent Seizures From Its Vessels.

AMERICAN SHIP BONDED

The Resolute to Take Its Stock Back to Europe for Sale at Hamburg.

Following the lead of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the British-owned Cunard-Anchor Line, the White Star Line obtained from Judge Learned Hand in United States District Court yesterday an order temporarily restraining Federal officers from putting into effect Attorney-General Daugherty's prohibition ban aboard their vessels next Tuesday.

As in the Cunard case, Judge Hand directed prohibition enforcement officers to appear before him on Tuesday and show cause why the order should not be permanent.

Judge Hand granted a similar order restraining Federal officers from interfering with the liquor cargo of the Resolute of the United American Line. He required the company to put up a \$5,000 bond, equal to the value of the liquor, as a guarantee that the seals would not be broken until the vessel arrives in Hamburg. The Resolute arrived Thursday and is supposed to clear Tuesday.

Seeks to Protect the Majestic.
Arguing for the restraining order in behalf of the White Star Line, Van Vleeten Veeder, former judge, said heavy losses would entail on the company if its liquor were seized. Judge Hand at first was inclined to issue an injunction, effective Tuesday, but Mr. Veeder said he was concerned especially about the Majestic, which sails for New York from London Tuesday, and won the restraining order.

George A. Ellis, for the United American Lines, said that the Resolute's \$5,000 liquor had been purchased in Europe and that the company desired to dispose of it there. Judge Hand asked: "How do I know they will not begin selling the liquor as soon as they pass out to sea?"

Mr. Ellis assured him that the restraining order was not being sought to make possible the sale of the liquor at sea. Judge Hand then asked why he was unwilling to let officers take off the liquor here and Mr. Ellis replied that he feared the liquor would be sold at a profit if it were unloaded.

John Holley Clark, Jr., chief assistant United States Attorney, consented to the restraining order on condition that the steamship company never would be able to get it back if it was unloaded.

Removal of intoxicating beverages from shipping Board vessels in port was continued by custom officers and agents of the White Star Line. No liquor has been removed from any other American ships, said Mr. Appleby, adding:

"The Shipping Board has been abused a good deal, but their vessels have certainly complied with the ruling of Attorney-General Daugherty—even during the storm of protest that has gone up from practically every other steamship line in existence."

The first Spanish ship to arrive in New York City, the *San Juan*, sailing with Mr. Daugherty's ruling, was the *Emanuel Calvo* of the Spanish Royal Mail Line. She was from Cadiz with twenty-five passengers for this port and ninety-five for Havana and Vera Cruz.

Finland's Stock to Be Sealed.
The Red Star liner Finland, whose liquor cargo was seized by a board of inquiry issued on Thursday by Judge Hand, will clear to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp. Her liquor will be under seal across the Atlantic, and officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company, her owners, at Southampton will dispose of the day's liquor cargo valued at \$500, and return to the United States "bone dry."

An official of the company said: "To be on the safe side we will not even touch the liquor outside of the three mile limit. We shall await an interpretation of the law by the United States Supreme Court before taking any further action in the matter. Our application for the restraining order issued by Judge Hand was intended as the medium testing the validity of Attorney-General Daugherty's prohibition ban."

Believing that the Finland would sell liquor on her trip dozens of persons for consumption were seized in England. Practically all the space had been sold by night. A letter from a steamship agent to THE NEW YORK HERALD said four passengers had canceled their accommodations aboard the Olympic, which sails to-day, because the vessel "will not carry wine."

Officers and seamen of the French liner France, which arrived from Plymouth, were jubilant when they learned that wine would be served with their meals in this port, as usual, in accordance with articles of the French Merchant Marine. Use of the wine is not prohibited until Attorney-General Daugherty's ruling becomes effective on Tuesday.

The crew of the Rochambeau, tied up at an adjacent dock, also had wine rationed.

HOTEL ROOM TAXES RAISED TO 80 PER CENT.
BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Effective on October 15, the municipality of Berlin will levy an assessment of 80 per cent. on the price of hotel rooms engaged by foreigners who were not residents of Germany on January 1, 1922.

Berlin Municipality to Levy on Foreign Visitors.
BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Effective on October 15, the municipality of Berlin will levy an assessment of 80 per cent. on the price of hotel rooms engaged by foreigners who were not residents of Germany on January 1, 1922.

Sink Swallows 12,000 Quarts of Rare Whisky
TWELVE THOUSAND quarts of a high grade of bonded whiskies, valued at \$100,000, were poured down the basement sink of the Nassau county jail at Minnola, L. I., yesterday. The bottles were emptied by August Ferrand, chief deputy of the United States District Court in Brooklyn.

The liquor was seized last April from the yacht Edith in the Bayville, L. I., harbor. Anthony Casese, owner of the vessel, indicted for alleged violation of the Volstead law, escaped and is still sought by officers. The bottles out of which the whiskies were poured were given to junk dealers.

DAWES SAYS BONUS
RATS HAD TO SCURRY

Rails at Vote Getting Crowd in Congress, Routed After a Battle.

CABINET ALSO ASSAILED

Tells National Budget Committee Harding Is the First Business President.

Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, speaking last night at a dinner given in his honor by the National Budget Committee at the Waldorf, laid down his old army pipe after the other speakers had finished praising him and launched upon a vigorous and characteristic "Hell and Maria" attack upon the bureaucrats of Washington, the injustices of the direct primary system and "the political rats who advocated the bonus to get votes."

Gen. Dawes, who until recently was Director-General of the National Budgeting by appointment from President Harding, sat quietly in the early part of the dinner, puffing away at his pipe and chatting with those near him. As the speaking began he became more interested.

When John T. Pratt, chairman of the National Budget Committee, began warming up in his speech Gen. Dawes began injecting comment. From that time on every time a speaker scored a hit by attacking waste and lack of efficiency in Government Gen. Dawes roared his approval.

His Good-by to Politics.

Starting his speech, Gen. Dawes said that he was through with all his political activities and that there was no reason why he should not speak his own mind. "I somehow lost the art of general speech while in France," he said. "It seemed necessary to lose it there, and it is still necessary that one be not too gentle."

He said that from the day he was appointed Director-General of the Budgeting he had stepped out with his own feet. He had encountered steady, determined opposition from the Cabinet.

"The Cabinet members," he said, "each have control of innumerable bureaus and agencies. Therefore, it is not surprising that they are all so busy that they cannot find time to attend to the business of the people in the hands of the President and those without coordination."

Haphazard for 132 Years.
"For 132 years this Government has been trying to run itself without the coordination necessary in a well run business corporation," he said. "Harding, let me say, is the first and only President to take the reins and run the Government as the head of any business corporation would run his job."

"President Harding hung up the old ax where the Cabinet members could see it, and he let them know that those who did not coordinate would soon be on their heads lopped off. And don't you forget that the President was ready to swing that ax."

The table right in front of where Gen. Dawes sat received a terrific thumping during his speech.

When William M. Chadbourn tried to refer to him as "the great engineer that President Harding discovered," Gen. Dawes barked quickly: "You cut that flowery stuff." And Samuel Loeb got a similar call down when he began to